

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 183, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 183, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 183, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99B7AD
RGB	153, 183, 173
RGB Percent	60%, 72%, 68%
CMY	0.4000, 0.2824, 0.3216
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.05, 0.28
HSL	160°, 17%, 66%
HSV	160°, 16%, 72%
XYZ	37.6132, 43.6564, 45.9793
YIQ	172.8900, -14.6700, -9.4700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

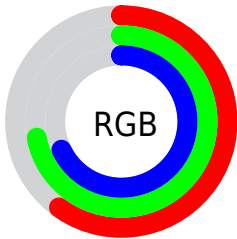
Format	Color
RYB	153, 171, 183
Decimal	10074029
CIELab	72.00, -12.21, 1.67
CIELCh	72, 12.328, 172.201
Yxy	43.6564, 0.2956, 0.3431
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288264109 (0xFF99B7AD)
YUV	172.8900, 0.0542, -17.4435
Hunter-Lab	66.0730, -14.0136, 4.9920

Details

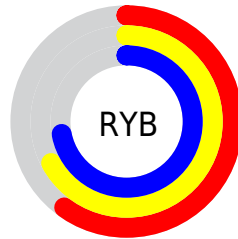
The RGB color **153, 183, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **183, 153, 163**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 239, 228**, and **102, 130, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 183, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 183, 179**.

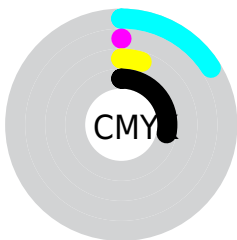
Distribution



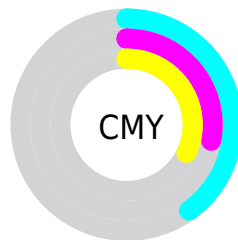
- Red (60%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 183, 173 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 153, 183, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 183, 173


255, 255, 255

 208, 239, 228

 236, 255, 255

 153, 183, 173

 127, 156, 146

 102, 130, 121

 77, 105, 96

 54, 81, 72


 32, 58, 50

 10, 36, 29

 0, 13, 3

 0, 0, 0

 153, 183, 173

 153, 183, 173

■ 135, 183, 167

■ 171, 183, 179

■ 116, 183, 161

■ 190, 183, 185

■ 98, 183, 155

■ 208, 183, 191

■ 80, 183, 149

■ 226, 183, 197

■ 61, 183, 143

■ 244, 183, 203

■ 43, 183, 136

■ 255, 183, 210

■ 25, 183, 130

■ 255, 183, 216

■ 7, 183, 124

■ 255, 183, 222

■ 0, 183, 122

■ 255, 183, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



164, 181, 162



153, 183, 173



148, 183, 184

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



153, 183, 173



175, 175, 197



197, 171, 159

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



153, 183, 173



183, 153, 163

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



201, 169, 168



153, 183, 173



188, 171, 190

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



153, 183, 173



161, 178, 198



198, 169, 180



189, 175, 154

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



153, 183, 173



149, 182, 191



198, 169, 180



199, 170, 162

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



153, 183, 173



225, 237, 233



163, 183, 153



113, 120, 117



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



153, 183, 173



190, 237, 221



153, 178, 183



83, 92, 89



0, 156, 104



0, 28, 19

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



183, 153, 163



237, 190, 206



183, 158, 153



92, 83, 86



156, 0, 52



28, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 183, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

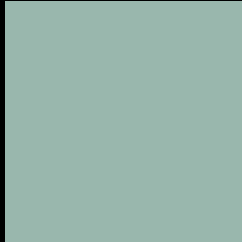
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 183, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

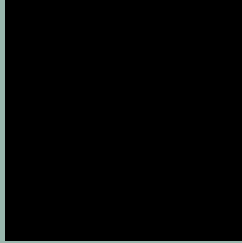
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

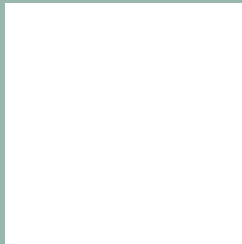
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 153, 183, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 183, 173.

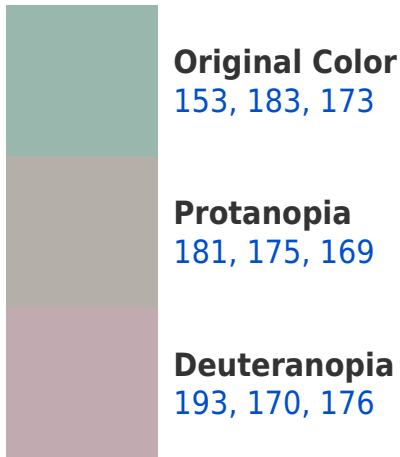


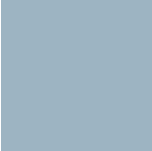
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 183, 173.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

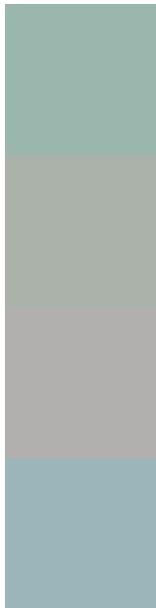
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
157, 180, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 183, 173

Protanomaly
171, 178, 170

Deuteranomaly
178, 175, 175

Tritanomaly
156, 181, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 183, 173

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
166, 177, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 183, 173 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(153, 183, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 183, 173)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(153, 183, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 183, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 183, 173 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(153, 183, 173) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 183, 173) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 183, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 183, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 183, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 183,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 183, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 183, 173) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
183, 173) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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